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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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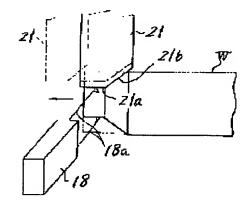
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(54) GRINDING METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To extensively shorten machining cycle time by way of shortening time until the time when a sizing signal is provided.

CONSTITUTION: After rapidly advancing a grinding wheel 21 against a work W to a position including machining allowance for rough-grinding+precise grinding, the work W is advanced to the left by a specified amount and the machining allowance is roughly ground by traverse grinding, and thereafter, by advancing the grinding wheel 21, the work W is finely ground by plunge grinding until a sizing signal is provided from a sizing device 18, and at the stage when the sizing signal is provided. by advancing the work W to the left, it is transferred to one pass traverse grinding.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The headstock which carries out revolution actuation of the work, and the wheel spindle stock which carries out revolution actuation of the emery wheel which has a grinding side parallel to axis of rotation of said work, The driving means which makes the relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock carry out in the direction of axis of rotation of said work to the direction list in which said work and emery wheel carry out access alienation mutually, It is the grinding approach which carries out traverse grinding of the work by having constant ***** which measures the path of said work, and carrying out relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock by said driving means. The 1st process fast forwarded in the direction in which work and an emery wheel carry out access alienation of said wheel spindle stock of each other by said driving means to the slightly larger location to work than constant **** of pair Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. crispa (Thunb.) Decne., The 2nd process which the relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock is made to carry out in the direction of an axis of rotation of work by said driving means, and carries out specified quantity traverse grinding of the work from an end after said rapid-traverse termination, The 3rd process which is made to carry out relative displacement and carries out plunge cutting until a standard size signal is obtained from said constant ***** in the direction in which work and an emery wheel carry out access alienation of said headstock and wheel spindle stock of each other by said driving means after said 2nd process termination. The grinding approach equipped with the 4th process which the relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock is made to carry out in the direction of an axis of rotation of work by said driving means, and carries out traverse grinding of the work with one pass after the 3rd process termination.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the grinding approach which carries out traverse grinding of the work with one pass using the grinding stone which has a grinding side parallel to the grinding side which inclines to the cylinder side of work, and the cylinder side of work. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As work is shown in the grinding stone for carrying out traverse grinding with one pass at drawing 4 (a), the comparatively thin emery wheel 1 which has rough grinding side 1a which inclines to the cylinder side of Work W, and finish grinding side 1b parallel to the cylinder side of Work W is used. When carrying out traverse grinding of the work with one pass conventionally using such an emery wheel As shown in drawing 4 (a), first, the work W which carried out center support of the ends by the headstock and tail stock By advancing an emery wheel 1 in the direction (the direction of a plunge) close to work in the state of [this] dividing to the location as for which that left end side carries out phase opposite with an emery wheel 1, as Work W is shown in drawing 4 (b), plunge cutting is carried out to the order of rough **, A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry, and fine **. And when the standard size signal was outputted from the sizing device 2 at the time of fine grinding, slitting delivery of an emery wheel 1 was stopped, and traverse grinding of the work W was carried out with one pass by moving Work W to the left of drawing 4 (b) after that. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by the conventional grinding approach mentioned above, since the approach of shifting to traverse grinding is taken after cutting deeply to constant ****** with plunge cutting and applying delivery, the processing cycle time of work will become long. It is because the grinding force radial [concerning the work at the time of plunge cutting] of the key factor is large, and work moreover tends to bend, so the feed rate of the direction of a plunge cannot be enlarged. [0004] The place which this invention solves the conventional problem mentioned above, and is made into

the object is to offer the grinding approach which shortens time amount until a standard size signal is outputted, and can shorten the processing cycle time substantially. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The headstock to which this invention carries out revolution actuation of the work in order to attain the above-mentioned object, The wheel spindle stock which carries out revolution actuation of the emery wheel which has a grinding side parallel to axis of rotation of said work, The driving means which makes the relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock carry out in the direction of axis of rotation of said work to the direction list in which said work and emery wheel carry out access alienation mutually, It is the grinding approach which carries out traverse grinding of the work by having constant ***** which measures the path of said work, and carrying out relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock by said driving means. The 1st process fast forwarded in the direction in which work and an emery wheel carry out access alienation of said wheel spindle stock of each other by said driving means to the slightly larger location to work than constant **** of pair Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton var. crispa (Thunb.) Decne., The 2nd process which the relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock is made to carry out in the direction of an axis of rotation of work by said driving means, and carries out specified quantity traverse grinding of the work from an end after said rapidtraverse termination, The 3rd process which is made to carry out relative displacement and carries out plunge cutting until a standard size signal is obtained from said constant ***** in the direction in which work and an emery wheel carry out access alienation of said headstock and wheel spindle stock of each

other by said driving means after said 2nd process termination, It was made the configuration equipped with the 4th process which the relative displacement of said headstock and wheel spindle stock is made to carry out in the direction of an axis of rotation of work by said driving means, and carries out traverse grinding of the work with one pass after the 3rd process termination. [0006]

[Function] Since plunge cutting of the parts for a remaining finishing machining allowance is carried out after that by the above-mentioned configuration by leaving a part for a finishing machining allowance and carrying out traverse grinding of the work at the 2nd process, after passing through the 1st process and it shifts to one pass traverse grinding, time amount until a standard size signal is obtained is shortened. Therefore, the processing cycle time of work can be shortened substantially.

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention approach is explained based on a drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the block diagram of the whole cylindrical grinder which applied this invention approach. In <u>drawing 1</u>, it is numerical-control equipment with which 10 controls a cylindrical grinder and 30 controls a cylindrical grinder 10.

[0008] A cylindrical grinder 10 is equipped with the wheel spindle stock 13 installed in X shaft orientations movable on the work table 12 installed movable on the bed 11 at Z shaft orientations, and a bed 11. [0009] The work table 12 is moved to Z shaft orientations by the feed screw of the figure abbreviation rotated with the servo motor 14 and this servo motor 14 which were attached in the bed 11. A servo motor 14 is controlled by numerical-control equipment 30.

[0010] On the work table 12, a headstock 15 and tail stock 16 are located in right and left, and opposite installation is carried out. Ends support of the work W is carried out by the chuck 17 prepared in main shaft 15a of a headstock 15, and center 16a of tail stock 16. Moreover, the sizing device 18 of the in process type which measures the diameter of processing of Work W is installed in the work table 12, and the measurement signal of the work W measured by this sizing device 18 is inputted into numerical-control equipment 30.

[0011] A wheel spindle stock 13 is moved to X shaft orientations by the feed screw of the figure abbreviation rotated with the servo motor 20 and this servo motor 20 which were attached in the bed 11. A servo motor 20 is controlled by numerical-control equipment 30. Moreover, a wheel spindle stock 13 is equipped with the wheel spindle 22 which supports an emery wheel 21, and the drive motor 23 which carries out the high-speed revolution of the emery wheel 21 by peripheral-speed 160 m/s, and it is connected by the revolution transfer devices 24, such as a belt, between the drive motor 23 and the wheel spindle 22. [0012] An emery wheel 21 has finish grinding side 21a parallel to the cylinder side of Work W, and rough grinding side 21b which inclines to the cylinder side of Work W.

[0013] Numerical-control equipment 30 is equipped with the central processing unit (it calls for short Following CPU) 31 which controls and manages the whole grinder, the memory 32 which stores data, such as the result of an operation in the processing program and CPU31 of Work W, the pulse distributors 33 and 34 which carry out distribution sending out of the driving pulse according to the command value from CPU31, and the interface 35 which deliver and receive data with the exterior as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. [0014] The servo motor 14 for table delivery is connected to said pulse distributor 33 through the actuation circuit 36, and the servo motor 20 for wheel spindle stock delivery is connected to the pulse distributor 34 through the actuation circuit 37 in it. Moreover, the input unit 38 which has the operating button which inputs a sizing device 18 and control data, a grinding initiation command, etc., the CRT display section, etc. is connected to the interface 35.

[0015] Next, it explains with reference to the flow chart and <u>drawing 3</u> which show actuation of this example constituted as mentioned above to <u>drawing 2</u>. In the condition of having been equipped with Work W proper between main shaft 15a of a headstock 15, and tail stock 16, a processing program starts by pushing ****** (un-illustrating) of an input unit 38.

[0016] First, Work W rotates with the drive motor of the figure abbreviation built in the headstock 15, and an emery wheel 21 rotates at the rate of predetermined. CPU31 decodes the grinding stone rapid-traverse advance command by which reading appearance was carried out from memory 32 according to the processing program, and supplies it to a pulse distributor 34. Revolution actuation of the servo motor 20 is carried out, and X shaft orientations are made to carry out rapid-traverse advance of the wheel spindle stock 13 from a pulse distributor 34 in connection with this by sending out the pulse signal according to an advance command, and supplying this pulse signal to the actuation circuit 37 (step S1).

[0017] The rapid-traverse advance location of the emery wheel 21 at this time is equal to the location of the

emery wheel 21 at the time of completing rough ** and A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry which stated with the conventional technique, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. Moreover, the physical relationship of the work W at this time and an emery wheel 21 becomes, just before finish grinding side 21b of an emery wheel 21 contacts the end-face corner of the work W before processing, as shown in the broken line of drawing 3.

[0018] If rapid-traverse advance of an emery wheel is performed to a location including the above-mentioned rough ** and the machining allowance for A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry, CPU31 will decode the table **** command by which reading appearance was carried out from memory 32, and will supply it to a pulse distributor 33. In connection with this, by sending out the pulse signal according to a table **** command, and supplying this pulse signal to the actuation circuit 36, revolution actuation of the servo motor 14 is carried out, and specified quantity (necessary minimum movement magnitude which can measure diameter of processing of Work W by sizing device 18) **** of the work table 12 is carried out from a pulse distributor 33 (step S2).

[0019] If the work table 12 is ****(ed), as Work W is shown in the dashed line of drawing 3, rough grinding of the machining allowance which is equivalent to the part for conventional rough ** + A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry from a left end with rough grinding side 21b of the emery wheel 21 to rotate will be carried out by traverse grinding. Since the grinding method at this time is traverse grinding, grinding force radial [concerning Work W] is small, and the feed rate of the traverse direction is substantially made greatly from the feed rate of the direction of a plunge in connection with this. [0020] After the traverse rough grinding of the predetermined die length by **** of the work table 12 is completed, CPU31 performs grinding stone fine ****** processing shown in step S3. That is, at step S3, by supplying a fine ***** command signal from CPU31 to a pulse distributor 34 according to a processing program, by sending out the pulse signal according to fine ****** from a pulse distributor 34. supplying this pulse signal to the actuation circuit 37, and carrying out revolution actuation of the servo motor 20, as a wheel spindle stock 13 is advanced with the feed rate according to fine ***** and shown in the continuous line of drawing 3, fine grinding of the work W is carried out with plunge cutting. [0021] In the following step S4, as shown in drawing 3, it judges whether feeler 18a of a sizing device 18 was engaged with the periphery of the fine grinding part of Work W, this measured the diameter of processing of Work W, the path signal was inputted into CPU31, and the diameter of processing of the work W by which fine grinding is carried out reached constant **. When there is no standard size signal, it returns to step S3 and a wheel spindle stock 13 is made to fine-***** further here. Moreover, when those with a standard size signal are judged, fine ***** by plunge cutting is stopped and it progresses to step S5. [0022] The work table 12 is made to **** with the feed rate according to a **** command at step S5 by sending out the pulse signal according to a table **** command from a pulse distributor 33, supplying this pulse signal to the actuation circuit 36, and carrying out revolution actuation of the servo motor 14 by supplying a table **** command signal to a pulse distributor 33 from CPU31 according to a processing program. Thereby, Work W covers an overall length and traverse grinding is carried out with one pass. [0023] After traverse grinding to Work W is completed, it progresses to step S6 and rapid-traverse retreat of the wheel spindle stock 13 is carried out at the rate according to a retreat command by the rapid-traverse retreat command from CPU31. And the work table 12 is made to **** and it is made to return to a former location by the table **** command from CPU31 in the following step S7. Thereby, processing of one work W is completed.

[0024] After carrying out rapid-traverse advance of the wheel spindle stock 13 to Work W in above this examples to a location including the conventional machining allowance for rough ** + A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry, by carrying out specified quantity **** of the work table 12 By rough-**(ing) a part for the above-mentioned machining allowance with traverse grinding, carrying out fine grinding until it advances a wheel spindle stock 13 and a standard size signal is obtained by plunge cutting after that, and ****(ing) the work table 12 in the phase where the standard size signal was obtained Since it considered as the configuration which carries out traverse grinding of the work W with one pass, time amount until a standard size signal is obtained can be shortened substantially. in order [moreover,] to decide the advance location of a wheel spindle stock 13 based on a standard size signal -- heat -- the predetermined diameter of a dimension can be made to Work W without being influenced of a variation rate.

[0025] Grinding time amount until it has been 2 seconds to traverse rough **, and has been 6 seconds and a total of 8 seconds at fine **, if it is in the grinding method of this example, although it required for rough ** at 6 seconds and had required for A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry a total of 18

seconds for 6 seconds at 6 seconds and fine **, when a grinding method until a standard size signal is incidentally obtained was held with the conventional plunge cutting, and a standard size signal is obtained is made to 1/2 or less [conventional]. As for this, grinding force radial [concerning the work piece when carrying out traverse grinding of the conventional machining allowance for rough ** + A Juridical Foundation the Institute of Clinical Psychiatry] is small, and it is because the feed rate of the traverse direction can be enlarged. Consequently, the processing cycle time of work can be shortened substantially. [0026] In addition, this invention approach is applicable also to what sends a wheel spindle stock in the angular direction which inclined to axis of rotation of work, and axis of rotation of what [not only] sends a wheel spindle stock in the right-angled direction but work. Thus, various deformation is possible unless it deviates from the range which it was not limited to the thing of a configuration of being shown in the abovementioned example, but was indicated to the claim. [0027]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the wheel spindle stock was fast forwarded in this invention to the location which left a part for a finishing machining allowance to work, and specified quantity traverse grinding of the work was carried out from this location, and it considered as the grinding cycle method which shifts to traverse grinding of one pass after carrying out plunge cutting until the standard size signal was obtained after that as explained above, the time of grinding until a standard size signal is obtained is shortened, and the processing cycle time of work can be substantially shortened by this.

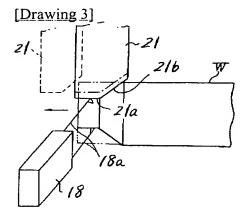
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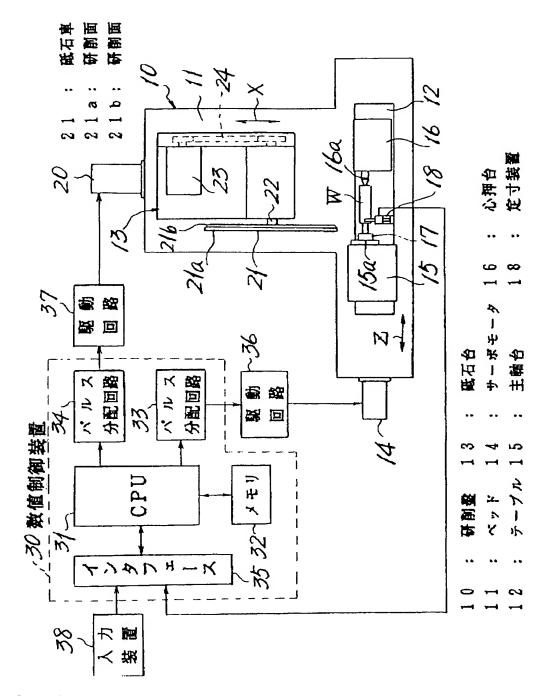
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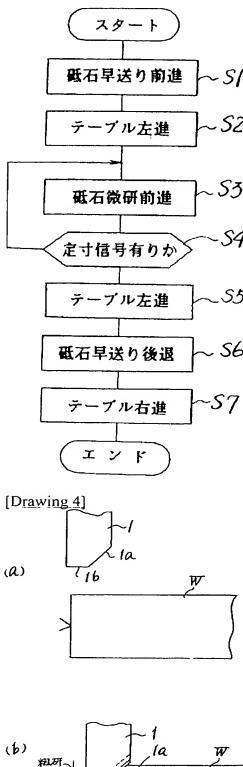
DRAWINGS

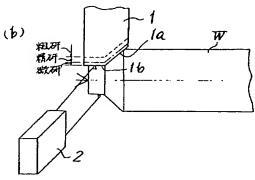


[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]





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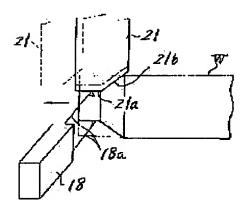
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(54) GRINDING METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To extensively shorten machining cycle time by way of shortening time until the time when a sizing signal is provided.

CONSTITUTION: After rapidly advancing a grinding wheel 21 against a work W to a position including machining allowance for rough-grinding+precise grinding, the work W is advanced to the left by a specified amount and the machining allowance is roughly ground by traverse grinding, and thereafter, by advancing the grinding wheel 21, the work W is finely ground by plunge grinding until a sizing signal is provided from a sizing device 18, and at the stage when the sizing signal is provided, by advancing the work W to the left, it is transferred to one pass traverse grinding.



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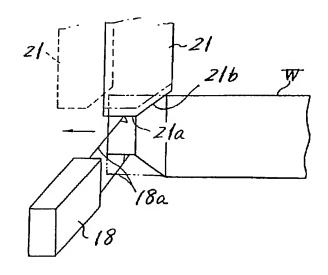
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(54) 【発明の名称】 研削方法

(57)【要約】

工サイクルタイムを大幅に短縮することを目的とする。 【構成】 砥石車21を工作物Wに対し、従来の粗研+ 精研分の取代を含めた位置まで早送り前進させた後、工 作物Wを所定量左進させて上記取代分をトラバース研削 で粗研し、その後、砥石車21を前進させてプランジ研 削により定寸装置18から定寸信号が得られるまで微研 削し、定寸信号が得られた段階で工作物Wを左進してワ ンパストラバース研削に移行させる。

【目的】 定寸信号が得られるまでの時間を短縮し、加



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 工作物を回転駆動する主軸台と、前記工 作物の回転軸線と平行な研削面を有する砥石車を回転駆 動する砥石台と、前記工作物と砥石車とが互いに接近離 間する方向並びに前記工作物の回転軸線方向に前記主軸 台と砥石台を相対移動させる駆動手段と、前記工作物の 径を測定する定寸手段とを有し、前記主軸台及び砥石台 を前記駆動手段により相対移動させることで工作物をト ラバース研削する研削方法であって、

前記駆動手段により前記砥石台を工作物に対しその定寸 10 径より僅かに大きい位置まで工作物と砥石車とが互いに 接近離間する方向に早送りする第1の工程と、前記早送 り終了後に前記主軸台及び砥石台を前記駆動手段により 工作物の回転軸線方向に相対移動させて工作物を一端か ら所定量トラバース研削する第2の工程と、前記第2の 工程終了後に前記主軸台及び砥石台を前記駆動手段によ り工作物と砥石車とが互いに接近離間する方向に前記定 寸手段から定寸信号が得られるまで相対移動させてブラ ンジ研削する第3の工程と、第3の工程終了後に前記主 軸台及び砥石台を前記駆動手段により工作物の回転軸線 20 方向に相対移動させて工作物をワンパスでトラバース研 削する第4の工程とを備える研削方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、工作物の円筒面に対し て傾斜する研削面と、工作物の円筒面と平行な研削面を 有する砥石を用いてワンパスで工作物をトラバース研削 する研削方法に関する。

[0002]

ための砥石には、図4(a)に示すように、工作物Wの 円筒面に対して傾斜する荒研削面laと、工作物Wの円 筒面と平行な仕上研削面 l b とを有する、比較的薄い砥 石車1が使用される。従来、このような砥石車を用いて 工作物をワンパスでトラバース研削する場合は、まず、 図4(a)に示すように、両端を主軸台と心押台により センタ支持した工作物Wを、その左端側が砥石車1と相 対向する位置まで割出し、との状態で砥石車1を工作物 に接近する方向(プランジ方向)に前進させることによ り、工作物Wを図4(b)に示す如く粗研、精研、微研 40 の順にブランジ研削する。そして、微研削時に定寸装置 2から定寸信号が出力された時点で砥石車1の切り込み 送りを停止し、その後、工作物Wを図4(b)の左方へ 移動することにより、工作物Wをワンパスでトラバース 研削していた。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上述す る従来の研削方法では、プランジ研削により定寸位置ま で切り込み送りをかけた後、トラバース研削へ移行する 長くなってしまう。その主要因は、プランジ研削時の工 作物にかかる半径方向の研削抵抗が大きく、しかも工作 物が撓み易いため、ブランジ方向の送り速度を大きくで きないからである。

【0004】本発明は、上述した従来の問題を解決する もので、その目的とするところは、定寸信号が出力され るまでの時間を短縮し、加工サイクルタイムを大幅に短 縮できる研削方法を提供するにある。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため に本発明は、工作物を回転駆動する主軸台と、前記工作 物の回転軸線と平行な研削面を有する砥石車を回転駆動 する砥石台と、前記工作物と砥石車とが互いに接近離間 する方向並びに前記工作物の回転軸線方向に前記主軸台 と砥石台を相対移動させる駆動手段と、前記工作物の径 を測定する定寸手段とを有し、前記主軸台及び砥石台を 前記駆動手段により相対移動させることで工作物をトラ バース研削する研削方法であって、前記駆動手段により 前記砥石台を工作物に対しその定寸径より僅かに大きい 位置まで工作物と砥石車とが互いに接近離間する方向に 早送りする第1の工程と、前記早送り終了後に前記主軸 台及び砥石台を前記駆動手段により工作物の回転軸線方 向に相対移動させて工作物を一端から所定量トラバース 研削する第2の工程と、前記第2の工程終了後に前記主 軸台及び砥石台を前記駆動手段により工作物と砥石車と が互いに接近離間する方向に前記定寸手段から定寸信号 が得られるまで相対移動させてプランジ研削する第3の 工程と、第3の工程終了後に前記主軸台及び砥石台を前 記駆動手段により工作物の回転軸線方向に相対移動させ 【従来の技術】工作物をワンパスでトラバース研削する 30 て工作物をワンパスでトラバース研削する第4の工程と を備える構成にした。

[0006]

【作用】上記の構成により、第1の工程を経た後、第2 の工程で工作物を仕上げ取代分を残してトラバース研削 し、その後、残りの仕上げ取代分をプランジ研削してワ ンパストラバース研削へ移行するから、定寸信号が得ら れるまでの時間が短縮される。よって、工作物の加工サ イクルタイムを大幅に短縮することができる。

[0007]

【実施例】以下、本発明方法の実施例を図面に基づいて 説明する。図1は、本発明方法を適用した円筒研削盤の 全体の構成図である。図1において、10は円筒研削 盤、30は円筒研削盤10を制御する数値制御装置であ る。

【0008】円筒研削盤10は、ベッド11上に2軸方 向に移動可能に設置した工作物テーブル12、およびべ ッド11上にX軸方向に移動可能に設置した砥石台13 を備える。

【0009】工作物テーブル12は、ベッド11に取り 方法を採っているため、工作物の加工サイクルタイムが 50 付けたサーボモータ14および該サーボモータ14によ

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り回転される図略の送りねじとにより乙軸方向に移動さ れる。サーボモータ14は数値制御装置30により制御 される。

【0010】工作物テーブル12上には、主軸台15と 心押台16が左右に位置して対向設置されている。工作 物Wは、主軸台15の主軸15aに設けたチャック17 と、心押台16のセンタ16aにより、両端支持され る。また、工作物テーブル12には、工作物Wの加工径 を測定するインプロセスタイプの定寸装置18が設置さ れており、この定寸装置18で測定された工作物♥の測 10 定信号は数値制御装置30に入力される。

【0011】砥石台13は、ベッド11に取り付けたサ ーポモータ20および該サーポモータ20により回転さ れる図略の送りねじとによりX軸方向に移動される。サ ーボモータ20は数値制御装置30により制御される。 また、砥石台13は、砥石車21を支持する砥石軸22 と、砥石車21を周速160m/sで高速回転させる駆 動モータ23を備え、駆動モータ23と砥石軸22間は ベルト等の回転伝達機構24により連結されている。

【0012】砥石車21は、工作物Wの円筒面と平行な 20 仕上研削面21aと、工作物Wの円筒面に対して傾斜す る荒研削面21bを有する。

【0013】数値制御装置30は、図1に示すように、 研削盤全体を制御し管理する中央処理装置(以下CPU と略称する)31と、工作物♥の加工プログラムおよび CPU31での演算結果などのデータを格納するメモリ 32と、CPU31からの指令値に応じて駆動パルスを 分配送出するパルス分配回路33,34、および外部と のデータの授受を行うインタフェース35を備える。

【0014】前記パルス分配回路33には、駆動回路3 6を介してテーブル送り用のサーボモータ14が接続さ れ、また、パルス分配回路34には、駆動回路37を介 して砥石台送り用のサーボモータ20が接続されてい る。また、インタフェース35には、定寸装置18、及 び制御データ、研削開始指令などを入力する操作釦、C RT表示部等を有する入力装置38が接続されている。 【0015】次に、上記のように構成された本実施例の 動作を図2に示すフローチャートおよび図3を参照して 説明する。主軸台15の主軸15aと心押台16間に適 正に工作物Wが装着された状態において、入力装置38 の研削釦 (不図示) が押されるととにより、加工プログ ラムがスタートする。

【0016】まず、主軸台15に内蔵された図略の駆動 モータにより工作物Wが回転され、かつ砥石車21が所 定の速度で回転される。CPU31は、加工プログラム に従いメモリ32から読み出された砥石早送り前進指令 を解読して、パルス分配回路34に供給する。これに伴 いパルス分配回路34からは前進指令に応じたパルス信 号が送出され、とのパルス信号を駆動回路37に供給す るととにより、サーボモータ20を回転駆動して砥石台 50 らテーブル左進指令に応じたパルス信号を送出し、この

13をX軸方向に早送り前進させる(ステップS1)。 【0017】 このときの砥石車21の早送り前進位置 は、図3に示すように、従来技術で述べた粗研と精研が 完了した時点における砥石車21の位置と等しい。ま

た、このときの工作物Wと砥石車21との位置関係は、 図3の破線に示すように、砥石車21の仕上研削面21 bが加工前の工作物Wの端面角部に接触する直前とな る。

【0018】上記粗研と精研分の取代を含めた位置まで 砥石車の早送り前進が行われると、CPU31は、メモ リ32から読み出されたテーブル左進指令を解読してバ ルス分配回路33に供給する。これに伴いバルス分配回 路33からはテーブル左進指令に応じたパルス信号が送 出され、このパルス信号を駆動回路36に供給すること により、サーボモータ14を回転駆動して工作物テーブ ル12を所定量(定寸装置18により工作物₩の加工径 を測定できる必要最小限の移動量) 左進させる (ステッ プS2)。

【0019】工作物テーブル12が左進されると、工作 物♥は、図3の1点鎖線に示すように、回転する砥石車 21の荒研削面21bによって左端から従来の粗研+精 研分に相当する取代がトラバース研削により粗研削され る。このときの研削方式はトラバース研削であるため、 工作物♥にかかる半径方向の研削抵抗は小さく、これに 伴いトラバース方向の送り速度はプランジ方向の送り速 度より大幅に大きくできる。

【0020】工作物テーブル12の左進による所定長さ のトラパース粗研削が終了すると、CPU31は、ステ ップS3に示す砥石微研前進処理を実行する。即ち、ス テップS3では、加工プログラムにしたがいCPU31 からパルス分配回路34に対し微研前進指令信号を供給 することにより、パルス分配回路34から微研指令信号 に応じたパルス信号が送出され、このパルス信号を駆動 回路37に供給してサーボモータ20を回転駆動すると とにより、砥石台13を微研指令に応じた送り速度にて 前進させ、工作物Wを図3の実線に示すように、プラン ジ研削により微研削する。

【0021】次のステップS4では、図3に示すよう に、定寸装置18のフィーラ18aを工作物Wの微研削 40 部位の外周に係合し、これにより工作物♥の加工径を測 定して、その径信号をCPU31に入力し、微研削され る工作物♥の加工径が定寸に達したかを判定する。とと で、定寸信号がない場合はステップS3に戻って砥石台 13をさらに微研前進させる。また、定寸信号有りが判 定されたときはブランジ研削による微研送りを停止させ てステップS5に進む。

【0022】ステップS5では、加工プログラムにした がいCPU31からテーブル左進指令信号をパルス分配 回路33に供給することにより、パルス分配回路33か 5

パルス信号を駆動回路36に供給してサーボモータ14 を回転駆動することにより、工作物テーブル12を左進 指令に応じた送り速度にて左進させる。これにより工作 物Wは全長に亘りワンパスでトラバース研削される。

【0023】工作物Wに対するトラバース研削が終了すると、ステップS6に進み、CPU31からの早送り後退指令により、砥石台13を後退指令に応じた速度にて早送り後退させる。そして、次のステップS7において、CPU31からのテーブル右進指令により、工作物テーブル12を右進させ、元位置へ復帰させる。これに 10より、1つの工作物Wの加工が終了する。

【0024】上述のような本実施例においては、砥石台 13を工作物Wに対し、従来の粗研+精研分の取代を含めた位置まで早送り前進させた後、工作物テーブル12を所定量左進させることにより、上記取代分をトラバース研削で粗研し、その後、砥石台13を前進させてブランジ研削により定寸信号が得られるまで微研削し、定寸信号が得られた段階で工作物テーブル12を左進することにより、工作物Wをワンバスでトラバース研削する構成としたので、定寸信号が得られるまでの時間を大幅に 20短縮できる。又、定寸信号を基に砥石台13の前進位置を決めるため、熱変位の影響を受けないで工作物Wを所定の寸法径に仕上げることができる。

【0025】因みに、定寸信号が得られるまでの研削方式を従来のプランジ研削で行った場合、粗研に6秒、精研に6秒、散研に6秒、計18秒要していたが、本実施例の研削方式にあっては、トラバース粗研に2秒、微研に6秒、計8秒となり、定寸信号が得られるまでの研削時間は、従来の1/2以下にできる。このことは、従来の粗研+精研分の取代をトラバース研削するときのワー 30 クにかかる半径方向の研削抵抗が小さく、トラバース方向の送り速度を大きくできるからである。その結果、工作物の加工サイクルタイムを大幅に短縮することができる。

【0026】なお、本発明方法は、工作物の回転軸線と 直角な方向に砥石台を送るものに限らず、工作物の回転* * 軸線に対し傾斜したアンギュラ方向に砥石台を送るもの にも適用できる。このように、上記実施例に示す構成の ものに限定されず、請求項に記載した範囲を逸脱しない 限り、種々の変形が可能である。

[0027]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明においては、砥石台を工作物に対し仕上げ取代分を残した位置まで早送りし、この位置から工作物を所定量トラバース研削し、その後、定寸信号が得られるまでブランジ研削した後、ワンパスのトラバース研削へ移行する研削サイクル方式としたので、定寸信号が得られるまでの研削時が短縮され、これによって工作物の加工サイクルタイムを大幅に短縮することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明方法を適用した研削装置の全体構成を示すブロック図である。

【図2】本実施例における工作物の研削手順を示すフロ ーチャートである。

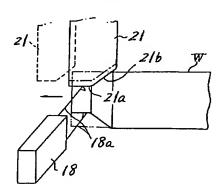
【図3】本実施例による研削動作時の工作物と砥石車と 0 の関係を示す説明図である。

【図4】従来の研削方式による工作物と砥石車との関係を示す説明図である。

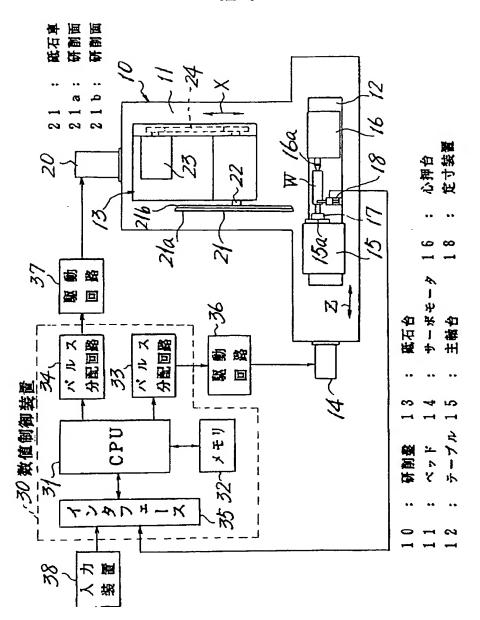
【符号の説明】

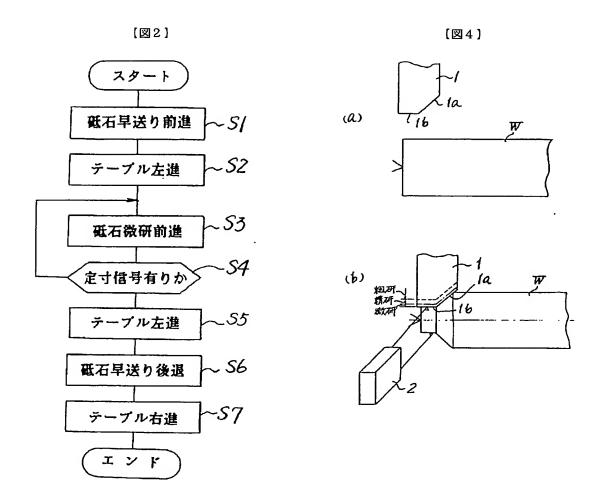
- 10 研削盤
- 12 工作物テーブル
- 13 砥石台
- 14 サーボモータ(駆動手段)
- 15 主軸台
- 16 心押台
- 18 定寸装置
 - 20 サーボモータ (駆動手段)
 - 21 砥石車
 - 30 数值制御装置
 - 31 CPU
 - 32 メモリ
 - ₩ 工作物

[図3]



【図1】





フロントページの続き

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